

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11, 1845.

SENATE.

Mr. WEBSTER appeared in his seat to-day. Resolutions of respect were offered for the death of J. B. Dawson, of Ia., and passed.

A message was received from the House of Representatives announcing the passage of resolutions expressing the regret of the House upon the death of the Hon. J. B. Dawson, late representative from the State of Louisiana.

Mr. JOHNSTON, of La., then arose and after a brief tribute to the memory of the deceased, moved the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Senate has received with deep sensibility the intelligence of the death of the Hon. J. B. Dawson, representative from the State of Louisiana.

Resolved, That as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the members of the Senate will wear crepe upon the left arm for the space of thirty days.

Resolved, As a further mark of respect, that the Senate meet to-morrow.

The Senate then adjourned over until Monday.

HOUSE.

The Speaker announced the reception of PETITIONS to be read the day.

Mr. ADAMS moved for the correction of the journal then presented a remonstrance against the annexation of Texas as a Slave State. He moved the reference to a Select Committee on members from each State.

Mr. BOYD moved to lay the memorial upon the table, and the House sustained the motion.

Mr. ADAMS remarked, that as the House were determined to hurry through the measure of annexation regardless of any remonstrance against it, he should hereafter content himself with presenting the memorials forwarded to him and submit to what seemed to be the determined action of the House.

The SPEAKER said that unless otherwise ordered by the House, he should order the Clerk to lay the memorial upon the table.

Mr. ADAMS then went on to present a great number of memorials remonstrating against the annexation of Texas, all of which were laid upon the table.

Mr. ROCKWELL, of Mass., presented numerous remonstrances against the annexation of Texas, and while upon the floor took occasion to say that as a member of the House on Territories, he had not agreed to the Bill reported yesterday. He should have said this yesterday had not the House prevented him. He wished that the Bill for the admission of Texas had been referred to the Committee of the Whole, which it would have been open to debate and amendment.

The members of Massachusetts, Connecticut, Vermont and Rhode Island all presented remonstrances against the annexation of Texas.

Mr. CAMBELL presented a memorial from Albert Gallatin and the New York Historical Society, praying Congress to order the removal of the monument to the memory of Gen. Herkimer, of N.Y. The memorial eloquently urges Congress to execute the order of the Continental Congress, and to appropriate five hundred dollars, with the interest accruing from 1770, for this purpose. The memorial was referred to the committee on Revolutionary claims.

Mr. CULVER, of N.Y., presented a memorial for the Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee.

Mr. BOYD moved that it be laid upon the table.

Mr. CULVER called for yeas and nays, which were ordered. The vote stood 119 yeas to 70 nays.

Mr. CULVER presented another petition of the same character and which took the same course.

Numerous remonstrances to the annexation of Texas were presented from N.Y., N.J., New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Ohio, all of which were laid upon the table.

Mr. TIBBATTS of Ky. presented a Bill, which not being in order, the House refused to receive it for the better to protect the lives of passengers on board of steamboats.

Memorials were presented from Ohio, and occasionally from other States, remonstrating against allowing the passage of the Bill in the Senate or House, from a foreign country.

Mr. GIDDINGS of Ohio presented a remonstrance against the annexation of Texas, and various motions were made to lay them on the table.

Mr. KENNEDY, of Ia., moved to lay them on the table.

Mr. GIDDINGS also presented a memorial from a Committee of the Yearly Meeting of the Society of Friends, in Ohio, praying against the continuance of Slavery in the District of Columbia. The memorial was laid upon the table.

Petitions were received from all the States, and as far round as New Hampshire again, when the House adjourned. A memorial was presented during the day asking for improved fortifications for the Baltimore Harbor. It was appropriately referred.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12, 1845.

SENATE.

The morning business continued to-day with a motion that when the House adjourn to-day it adjourn to meet on Monday next. The motion prevailed.

Mr. BROWN, of Tenn., then announced the death of his late colleague, member elected to the present Congress, Dr. Joseph H. Peyton, of Tenn. Mr. Peyton was a member of the 26th Congress from the Nashville District. While here he distinguished himself for great energy and great ability. He was a zealous Whig, but never obstructed his opinions unbecomingly for his opponents.

In the House he made two or three speeches which gave him a high character. Here and at home he was regarded as a warm friend and a true man. Mr. Brown recounted his virtues in a manner which was justly and justly appreciated by his colleagues and highly esteemed by his constituents.

The customary resolutions of respect were then offered, and were adopted unanimously by the House, there was an adjournment until Monday next.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13, 1845.

SENATE.

Mr. Benton presented a memorial from Dr. White, who had been robbed on his way from Oregon by a party of Pawnee Indians, with which the U. States have friendly treaties.

Mr. Archer presented a remonstrance against the annexation of Texas, which was laid upon the table.

THE ARMY—NAVY—OREGON.

Cass called up the resolutions heretofore submitted by him relative to the condition of the Army and Navy. The resolutions having been read, Mr. Cass sustained them in a speech of some length, in which he took occasion to state that he believed that an important crisis is approaching, and that the danger of war is imminent. The claims of the two nations, he said, are irreconcilable. War is a great calamity, and should be avoided, but there is a greater calamity even than war, that is, national dishonor. The pretensions of the two countries are such that there is no common ground upon which we can meet. Shall we submit to the President, such a thing is not to be thought of.

If the last proposition of England be her ultimatum, I have no hesitation in saying that it is equivalent to a declaration of war, and that hostilities must commence upon the termination of the year's notice. Danger can neither be averted nor avoided by indifference. I have no hesitation in saying that the only way to avert a war is, in a public declaration to carry it out with vigor. Mr. C. quoted largely from the speech of the President, and said that he was in favor of the President's plan, to show the little probability that exists that England will recede from the position she has taken on the question. Mr. Cass having concluded he was followed by

Mr. Mangum, who deprecated the introduction of the resolutions and their consideration at this time. Mr. C. replied exceedingly to the course of the remarks of the Senator from North Carolina. The gentleman, he said, had professed a perfect confidence of opinion with the Executive, but he certainly took a very strange way of showing it. Mr. C. said that he had an honest confidence in the President of the United States on this question, and was willing to leave the matter in his hands.

It was the property of the Committee proposed to be instructed to make the very investigation called for, without being guided to it by any action of the Senate. When the Executive called upon Congress, Mr. C. and those with whom he acted would be ready to go as far as the Executive supporting all measures necessary for the defence of the country—but he wanted, if an increase of the military and naval force is asked for, that the resolution should go to go as far as the Executive, who alone is responsible, and not from any subordinate branch of the government. Mr. Mangum, concluding by moving that the resolutions be laid over until to-morrow, which motion he carried.

Mr. Allen followed in reply to the Senator from N. Carolina, and in support of the resolutions.

Mr. Archer advocated the postponement of the

resolutions, but expressed his intention to vote for them, if pressed to a vote at this time. He expressed deep appreciation of the course taken by the Executive in relation to the Oregon negotiation. Mr. A. had concluded.

THE SENATE ADJOURNED.

HOUSE, Dec. 13.

Mr. Rockwell, of Ct., called up resolutions introduced by him from the legislature of Connecticut, with a view of moving their reference to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. R. took occasion to speak of the unhandsome manner in which the resolutions introduced by him and emanating from the State had been treated by the House. Opposition had been made to printing the resolutions, and was both an unusual and an unprovoked motion, as nothing approaching faction had come from this side of the House. He warned the House of the consequences which would flow from such a prosecution as this, and he exhorted the majority, for the peace and harmony of the body, as well as for the peace of the country, to resort to a milder kind of legislation.

But little was said by Mr. R. of the main question, except that the Constitution of Texas contained provisions upon the Slave question which did not meet his approval, and further that he believed that the manner of admission was unusual and extraordinary. In the first place, the whole of Texas was to be admitted as a Slave country, and in the second place, the resolution he introduced proposed that Texas should come into the Union with two representatives.

Mr. Rockwell desired that his Resolution should be referred to the Committee of the Whole and printed.

Mr. BOYD moved that they be laid upon the table, and printed, which motion prevailed. The remainder of the day was given to the reception of memorials.

A large number of remonstrances were presented against the annexation of Texas, from all the free States. These memorials were all laid upon the table.

Mr. Winthrop, of Mass., presented resolutions of the legislature of that State upon the subject of the Naturalization laws. Mr. W. said that as the Senate had referred the Judiciary Committee at the last session of Congress, he would move the same reference now.

Mr. Levin, of Pa., moved a reference to a Select Committee of five members.

Mr. McClellan, of Ala., moved to lay the motion upon the table.

Mr. Winthrop said that if the resolutions of one of the States were to be treated in this manner, he should call for the resolutions of Massachusetts. Mr. Levin gave notice of his intention to debate the resolution and this carried them over.

Mr. Adams, among a large number of remonstrances, presented a memorial from the Massachusetts Association, praying Congress to order the removal of the monument to the memory of Gen. Herkimer, of N.Y. The memorial eloquently urges Congress to execute the order of the Continental Congress, and to appropriate five hundred dollars, with the interest accruing from 1770, for this purpose. The memorial was referred to the committee on Revolutionary claims.

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Mr. CULVER called for yeas and nays, which were ordered. The vote stood 119 yeas to 70 nays.

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WASHINGTON, Dec. 14, 1845.

SENATE.

The morning business continued to-day with a motion that when the House adjourn to-day it adjourn to meet on Monday next. The motion prevailed.

Mr. BROWN, of Tenn., then announced the death of his late colleague, member elected to the present Congress, Dr. Joseph H. Peyton, of Tenn. Mr. Peyton was a member of the 26th Congress from the Nashville District. While here he distinguished himself for great energy and great ability. He was a zealous Whig, but never obstructed his opinions unbecomingly for his opponents.

In the House he made two or three speeches which gave him a high character. Here and at home he was regarded as a warm friend and a true man. Mr. Brown recounted his virtues in a manner which was justly and justly appreciated by his colleagues and highly esteemed by his constituents.

The customary resolutions of respect were then offered, and were adopted unanimously by the House, there was an adjournment until Monday next.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15, 1845.

SENATE.

Mr. Benton presented a memorial from Dr. White, who had been robbed on his way from Oregon by a party of Pawnee Indians, with which the U. States have friendly treaties.

Mr. Archer presented a remonstrance against the annexation of Texas, which was laid upon the table.

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If the last proposition of England be her ultimatum, I have no hesitation in saying that it is equivalent to a declaration of war, and that hostilities must commence upon the termination of the year's notice. Danger can neither be averted nor avoided by indifference. I have no hesitation in saying that the only way to avert a war is, in a public declaration to carry it out with vigor. Mr. C. quoted largely from the speech of the President, and said that he was in favor of the President's plan, to show the little probability that exists that England will recede from the position she has taken on the question. Mr. Cass having concluded he was followed by

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